

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Travis AFB**

Report Date: 21 June 2013

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Lakes, Canal, River, Aqueduct and Well

Name & location of source(s): Surface water (80%) from Lake Berryessa and Lake Oroville through the Putah South Canal, the Sacramento River and the North Bay Aqueduct. Ground Water (20%) from the three wells located at the Cypress Lakes Golf Course

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Officially updated April 2012 assessment. Please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering for location and any **CLASSIFIED** details of the report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Questions regarding the drinking water system can be submitted via the Travis AFB public environmental website <http://www.travis.af.mil/enviro>

For more information, contact: TSgt Ronald Cruz

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## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring

minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	<.0050	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	30	.25	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS  
(TRAVIS AFB WELLS)**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Year of Sampling	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2012	63.3	60-67	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
<b>Hardness</b> (ppm)	2012	180	180	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS  
(TRAVIS AFB WATER TREATMENT PLANT)**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Year of Sampling	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2012	28	28	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
<b>Hardness</b> (ppm)	2012	100	100	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Year of Sampling	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppm)	2012	0.041	ND -0.083	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment process
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	2012	ND	ND	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2012	0.77	0.19-1.24	2.0	1.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate</b> (ppm) (as nitrate, NO3)	2012	9.76	7.3-11	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite</b> (as nitrogen, N)	2012	ND	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>TTHM</b> (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2012	58.0	10.0-58.0	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>HAA5</b> (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	2012	31.4	0.7-31.4	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Alpha Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	2009	1.84	3.0	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beta Particle Activity</b> (pCi)	2009	3.59	4.0	50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

<b>Radium 226</b>	2009	0.075	1.0	1.0	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radium 228</b>	2009	0.028	1.0	1.0	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Uranium</b>	2009	1.37	1.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD  
(TRAVIS WATER TREATMENT PLANT)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Year of Sampling</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Turbidity</b> Treatment Technique =1 NTU	2012	0.07	0.05-0.17	1.0	None	Soil run-off
TT=95% of samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	2012	100% of samples $\leq$ 0.3		0.3	None	Soil run-off
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppm)	2012	ND	ND	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment process
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	2012	ND	ND	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2012	1	0.5-1.1	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate</b> (ppm) (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> )	2012	5.5	ND – 11.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite</b> (as nitrogen, N)	2012	ND	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD  
(TRAVIS AFB WELLS)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Year of Sampling</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppb)	2012	41.5	ND - 83.0	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	2012	35.3	34.0-36.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
<b>Odor</b> (units)	2012	ND	ND	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (uS/cm)	2012	623.3	610.0-640.0	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2012	51.6	49.0-54.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>TDS</b> (ppm) (Total Dissolved Solids)	2012	373.5	360.0-390.0	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD  
(TRAVIS AFB WATER TREATMENT PLANT)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Year of Sampling</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	2012	16	16	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
<b>Odor</b> (units)	2012	ND	ND	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (uS/cm)	2012	330	330	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2012	46.6	29.5-109.1	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>TDS</b> (ppm) (Total Dissolved Solids)	2012	212	149-389	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS  
(TRAVIS AFB WELLS)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>Boron</b> (ppm)	2012	0.35	0.29 - 0.38	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
<b>Vanadium</b> (ppb)	2012	4	ND-12	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 60<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineering Utilities Shop is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

### For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	Weekly (2012)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

### Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
None
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
None

<b>VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT</b>				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>None</b>				

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

<b>TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES</b>	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Complete Conventional Filtration System
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>1.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	0.05
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.17
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

### Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

<b>VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT</b>				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>None</b>				

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

None

